

The Presidential campaign threatens its usual character of partisan literature. Political controversy, in which the aim on both sides is to make words supply the place of principles, unscrupulous and base charges, and equally unscrupulous and base defense and eulogy, personal criminality and recrimination, and state, unprofitable and demoralizing political intrigues, which treat the people as if they could be deceived by clamor and confusion, like a drove of mules, will absorb the newspaper press of the country. The Republican press is already devoting all its energies to make a god of old rails for its party to bow down and worship. The song of the Democratic press is like that of the Kaffir, and it has been entirely occupied during the last six months in laying up a diet of its own words for the next six.

Fully satisfied that the people are mauled with this literature, we shall continue the Press during the campaign in the even tenor of its way, avoiding partisan politics and criminality, discussing independently political questions, but leaving the scramble for the government spoils and all its concomitant literature to the partisan press, neither inflating false enthusiasm about candidates, nor allowing our columns to be absorbed in politics. Those who wish a newspaper which their families can read, will necessarily have to take the Press. The Press is a large paper filled with reading matter, is published at one dollar a year. To clubs twelve papers for nine dollars. The Daily Press is published seven days in the week, and delivered by carriers at one cent.

"Church Criticism—Unity and Diversity." An article in the Cincinnati Gazette on the existing denominational divisions among Christians, lays down the following proposition:

1. That Christianity, on the authority of the Apostles, contemplated and intended, as a part of human development, a diversity of gifts, opinions, and governments, requiring only one head and one faith.
2. That a large part of the differences of opinion and differences of creed in the Christian Church are merely intellectual, their only cause being the difference of opinion and differences of intellect. It is only physical differences of opinion and creed that are heretical. This indicates that religion in the Christian Church is like unto the first.

Merely intellectual and philosophical differences of opinion and of creed, the Gazette holds, do not affect faith in the vital truths of Christianity. It would be difficult to require anything more free and easy than this. If differences of opinion on religious doctrines and creeds are merely intellectual, they may be entertained without affecting Christian faith. In our ignorance we conclude that it is only physical differences of opinion and creed that are heretical. This indicates that religion in the Christian Church is like unto the first.

As even the devil can quote Scripture freely to help his purposes, it is not surprising that the existing denominational divisions are ordained of God. This it finds in the twelfth chapter of First Corinthians. Rarely have we seen so palpable a perversion. Paul mentions a diversity of gifts to the faithful, and enumerates them—the word of wisdom, the word of knowledge, faith, the gift of healing, the working of miracles, prophecy, discerning of spirits, to speak in unknown tongues, the interpretation of tongues, but all working by the self-same spirit.

Is there any antagonism in these, or rivalry, or anything requiring denominational divisions? Yet the Gazette refers to this to show that a diversity of opinions was contemplated by Christianity. The text and the end of the chapter is an exhortation to Christian unity; yet the Gazette brings it in to support denominational divisions. Can that paper draw so other lesson from this chapter which contemplated in the Church the gifts of healing, prophecy, working of miracles, unknown tongues, and discerning of spirits, but that it sanctions the divisions among Christians which have lost to the cause these great means of conversion?

Having established in this way that the existing differences were contemplated by Christianity, the Gazette proceeds to show that Christianity is not responsible for them, as they always existed. "Secondly: A large part of the differences of opinion, and differences of creed, in the Christian Church, are merely intellectual differences, belonging to philosophy, in all ages, and not peculiar to Christianity. This is evident. Take, for example, the subjects of Predestination and Free Agency. The difference on this topic belonged to the Church before a Protestant Church was formed. Nay, it belonged to philosophy before Christianity was announced. Nay, more, it belongs to the nature of man, and is inseparable from the human mind."

Is it possible that the question which has most occupied the intellect and learning of Christianity since its foundation is merely an inheritance of a heathen controversy? Is there no difference between the stripes of God and man's relation to him, as shown by the clear light of Revelation, and the disputes of the heathen about their relations to gods of their own invention, and made with like passions as themselves? We have heard reasoning like this before. It has been declared in the same way that the ritual which God gave to the Hebrews was nothing but an imitation of Egyptian ceremonies, which the priestly education of Moses had made him versed in, with such barbarous additions as would be more suitable to a people degraded by centuries of slavery, than the doctrine of the immortality of the soul, and the resurrection of the dead, which he learned during his captivity among the Egyptians, and which he brought back to his people as heathen philosophy centuries before he came, and now we are told that a doctrine which essentially involves the character and attributes of God and the moral accountability

of man, and on which Paul preached with more care and logical power than on any other, is nothing but an old pagan controversy revamped. Let this pagan controversy have filled more Christian books than all other questions together. Will the Gazette inform the public what we have in our religion that is not heathenism, so that people may know whether they are Christian or Pagan. It seems to us that the attempt of the Gazette to make Christianity sectarian, the divisions which human infirmities have caused among Christians, can only result in degrading religion to the level of human depravity, and that the best way of quoting Scripture, and of mixing up Christianity with paganism, is calculated to destroy all respect for the religion of the Bible. The Church has nothing to fear from the criticism of sceptics, nor the attacks of undisciplined infidels. It has always triumphed over these. Its most dangerous foes are of its own household; and it has most to fear from the indifference which argues that mere intellectual differences of belief are of no consequence, and from the consequent loose reasoning and disrespect for established authority and doctrine among its own mistaken followers, who "would make the law of God of some effect" through their heathen traditions. The most common and insidious operation of these is in the effort which is constantly being made to reduce religion to human desires, to effect a compromise between divine goodness and human depravity, and make the way of truth broad and easy. We may notice at another time the further effort of the Gazette in the article referred to, to prescribe a creed loose enough to take in the clean and unclean.

An Ohio delegate to Chicago, who, he says, acted as Assistant Secretary of the Ohio delegation, writes from Defiance to the Chicago Press and Tribune, "in order to prevent invidious distinctions being made" between the four Ohio delegates, who changed their votes to Lincoln when it was found that his nomination was inevitable, and others who did not perform this superfluous ceremony, that when it was found on the third ballot that only two and a half votes were needed to nominate Lincoln, "many of the Ohio delegates called to me to change their votes, but owing to the fact that four would be sufficient, and that quick work was necessary, I did not wait to get all, but when sure of the four, reported to our Chairman, the change was made, and glorious Old Abe Lincoln nominated."

It is to be hoped that the precise time at which the change came over the mind of each Ohio delegate will be duly established, as it is of the utmost importance to his political fortunes, especially as a general stampede was made in the same direction, and the motto for Republican delegates seemed to be, "The devil take the hindmost." An infinitesimal part of a second may cause "invidious distinctions to be made" between Ohio delegates under Mr. Lincoln's administration. As this change which required such "quick work" to prevent being forestalled was the only way in which the influence of the Ohio delegation was felt at Chicago, it is to be hoped that it will be minutely established; and especially is it to be hoped that the incontinent enthusiasm which breaks out of the Defiance delegate in the refined and flattering ascription to "Glorious Old Abe" will be duly remembered when Mr. Lincoln comes to distribute his favors. It ought to bring at least a seventy-five dollar postoffice. An impression seems to have taken hold of Defiance's mind that "Glorious Old Abe" is not going to pay eleventh-hour men on the scriptural rule, but that invidious distinctions are to be made, graduated by the fraction of a second. In the way Defiance looks at it, the post of delegate is quite as full of danger as of possible profit.

The Case of Charles Wagner—Suspected of Being a Slave. We are informed that some of the colored people of this city are making an effort to raise money to pay the costs which have accrued against Chas. Wagner, a colored man, who has been confined in the Newport Jail for nearly ten months, on suspicion of being a slave, and is to be sold into slavery next Monday to pay costs, if not sooner redeemed. Wagner was decoyed from this city by Wm. Stewart and Michael Weaver, and was kept in Weaver's cellar at Newport until the officers of that place became aware that he had a negro concealed in his premises, when they arrested the negro. Instead of making Stewart and Weaver and the negro change places, they were permitted to testify that Wagner had admitted to them that he was a slave. By this disinterested testimony they were allowed to clear themselves from circumstances which made a penitentiary a possible event, and will come in for \$75 reward when the negro is sold, which is included in the costs, and is to come out of the sweat of the brows of the colored men of Cincinnati, showing that in Newport as well as in all other places, virtue is as well to be rewarded.

We have not heard that any effort has been made by the authorities of this State to defend the freedom of this citizen of Ohio and native American citizen, although the "friends of freedom"—as they are facetiously called—have had the control of the State during the time this Ethiopian has been changing his skin from a free man of Ohio to a Kentucky slave. But it is gratifying to know that the party has just passed a glorious resolution in favor of protecting any foreigner who may have touched on our shores, perhaps for his country's good, to the ends of the earth. This noble resolution is expected to bring in many German votes, and surely so broad a mantle of Government protection should be sufficient to hide any individual cases which are neglected at home.

The Victims of the Republican Platform Violated. The New York Times says that the members of the French Republican Club of that city met to ratify the Chicago proceedings. "After the reading of the proceedings of the last meeting, a very interesting discussion took place concerning the Chicago Platform, and especially in reference to that portion of it alluding to the Tariff, which some considered as a protective, the others as a free trade document without arriving to any definite conclusion."

Can things be so and overcome in like a summer cloud without our special wonder? What, unable to tell whether it is free trade protective, when the Pennsylvania delegation, which must have a clear declaration in favor of protection, cheered so loudly as the resolution was read? The resolution was read. The Tariff was the Club is strongly free trade, and is fully adopted the platform said. Could there be any better evidence of its virtue?

It is argued that the street railroad companies have contracted to pay a *per capita* tax on their passengers; therefore, they should be made to live up to it. This is the Shylock doctrine, but it has not heretofore been esteemed highly, and certainly it has not been regarded as so great a virtue to enforce the bond to the letter that the public interests should be valued in order to do it. If the case rests entirely on the merit of enforcing the letter of a bond, to the sacrifice of one party which has undertaken a great public enterprise, it certainly deserves investigation, especially when a modification is proposed which will be advantageous to the people who use the cars.

We are aware that gentlemen who have been lucky, talk about making contracts in sugar and pork, and standing up to them; yet gentlemen do sometimes release contracts in speculation when they are like to prove ruinous to one party; nor has it been held among business men to be a virtue to enforce such; and to enforce them to the ruin of one party, without any profit to the other, would be regarded as any thing but human. But to make a parallel case, the specializing contract should bind the party to a losing bargain for life, and transmit it to his heirs and administrators. It sounds lofty to say, "Let their creditors take possession if they can not carry on the roads;" yet it is not the way with business men, although it is quoted as a business principle. It was considered good policy a short time ago to grant the Vine and Main-street route to a company without the *per capita* tax, and on the same terms which these companies propose; therefore, it can not certainly be so bad policy now to make the same terms with these companies, that the members should insist that they should go into bankruptcy first. Times change, and men, but not so suddenly as this, and members are joking when they effect it.

Frederick Parker. The telegraph column in our paper of Tuesday announced the death of Frederick Parker, of consumption, at Florence, Italy. He was a man of great culture, of distinguished purity of character, with a philanthropy as broad as the human race, with the moral courage to proclaim his conscientious convictions of truth, regardless of consequences, whose life challenges the admiration of mankind without distinction of faith, who did not deny Jesus Christ, which brought him under the ban of the orthodox world, but who honored him by imitating his virtues and preaching his example and teachings with great beauty and effect. Faith in human need not grow weak while such men live.

The Charleston people are experiencing the benefits of the Greek compliment which the Democratic party paid that city by holding the Convention there. The *Mercury* of the 21st says: "We understand that about fifteen negroes have been missing since the adjournment of the Convention, which evidently shows that that body was accompanied by some private emissaries of the underground railroad."

"Accompanied by private emissaries" is drawing it mild. Under the aggravation, it may be called great forbearance on the part of the *Mercury*; but people will draw their own conclusions. That remarkable display of anxiety in the Massachusetts delegation to fulfill their constitutional obligations by sending back a free negro, was regarded with suspicion at the time. Besides, the Charleston people had in their midst for a fortnight the delegation from Ohio, who conscientiously believe, or at least did a few years ago—and Democratic principles never change—that it is their duty to mitigate and eradicate the evil of slavery. Under the circumstances, the mitigation and eradication of only fifteen, may be called a providential deliverance.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Times describes a shower of toads which he saw at Fort Jervis in that State, and calls it a question for philosophers. These visitations are too frequent and well authenticated to be disputed. As to the philosophic question, the only information we have on the subject is that the first of these hispid showers was sent on the Egyptians, to induce them to free their slaves. They certainly cannot be regarded as mysterious in any country where slavery exists.

The Chicago Press and Tribune says that Mr. Lincoln never used profane language, except once, when, "A friend says," he was in a towering rage in consequence of the efforts of certain parties to perpetrate a fraud upon the State, he was heard to say, "They can't do it, damn 'em!" The father of his Country also swore on an ominous coincidence. Swearing once may be regarded in the line of safe precedents in this country.

We have received the following letter in relation to the colored man in Newport Jail on suspicion of being a slave. BARTAM, Clermont County, O., May 29, 1860. GENTLEMEN—Having noticed the editorial of the DAILY PRESS on Friday, May 24, stating that there was a colored youth named imprisoned in Newport, Ky., under the accusation of being a fugitive, by the name of Charles Wagner, the given name, however, being nonpareil, I, as a citizen of whom I am going to give an account: Peter Wagoner (the supposed parent of the above-named) has a son by the name of James Wagoner, who he has been in the city of Cincinnati, but don't know how long, as he has not heard from him for some time. Wagoner says, however, that, at last accounts from him, James was driving a cart for a Mr. Thomas, who gave him the name of "Charley," which led the family of Wagoner to believe it was their son that was taken. The consequence is that the family are in a great consternation about the boy, as the age and all agree with that of their son. P. Wagoner lives one mile south of Batavia, Clermont County, Ohio, came here last fall from a little way by the name of Republic, Northern Ohio. They would be very grateful if you would write the particulars as soon as possible. In haste, your request, W. KIDD.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED SOLDIER.—Col. Daniel Coleman died recently in Danville, Va., at the age of 92. At 12 years of age he was employed as an express by the Military Commission of the United States, and he lived to convey general orders, forwarded to him by General Lafayette, for the Commandant of the Pennsylvania, ordering troops to the rendezvous near Irvine's Ferry, for the purpose of aiding Gen. Green, when they lived to escape, wounded, about and returned into North Carolina. He was commissioned as Captain of Militia in the 10th Pennsylvania Regiment in July, 1794; as Captain in the 42d Regiment in December, 1795, and successively Major and Colonel of that regiment, which he commanded previous to and during the war of 1812.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

XXXVth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.—Mr. Bigler presented a memorial of citizens of Philadelphia, in favor of the change of the Tariff. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Johnson, from the Committee on Public Lands, asked to be discharged from the consideration of the bill to change the Sixty-third public lands within their limits unsold for five years.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, moved to take up the Homestead Bill. Agreed to. He then moved that the Senate disagree to the House amendment.

Mr. Wade opposed the motion; he wanted to act when the Senate was free.

After some desultory conversation, Mr. Johnson's motion to disagree was carried, June 29, aye 20. All the Democrats, but Mr. Rice, voted affirmatively.

Mr. King presented a petition from a private citizen, dated 1815 for pensions.

Several bills and resolutions of a private character were considered.

Mr. Gwin moved that the Senate disagree to the House amendment to the Pacific Telegraph Bill.

Mr. Grimes moved to concur in the House amendments.

Mr. Swan was satisfied with his motion to disagree; he had no objection to the reductions made by the House.

Pending the consideration of the subject, the Postoffice Deficiency Bill was taken up.

Mr. Pearce further explained its provisions.

On motion of Mr. Hunter, the bill was laid aside, to enable Mr. Slidell to make a personal explanation in regard to his alleged interest in Houman's land grant. He recited the facts, and refuted the charges preferred against him.

Mr. Woodson, as a compromise between the various propositions, proposed a main trunk from San Francisco, between the 35th and 42d parallel, north latitude, to connect with the branches from Iowa, Missouri and Texas.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Virginia, advocated a Southern route, opposing the proposition for branches for the accommodation of local sections.

Mr. Frank replied, justifying the action of the Special Committee in reporting the central route, and insisting that it is national in character, and best calculated to promote the important purpose designed.

Mr. Benjamin defended Houman's land grant claimant, and Mr. Toombs took the opposite side.

Mr. Pugh advocated the bill reported by the private Land Committee, which compels claimants of all the lands in dispute to commence judicial proceedings within two years or forfeit them to the government. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House resumed the consideration of the Pacific Railroad Bill.

Mr. Noel offered a substitute, to the effect that the bill should commence in Western Texas. Rejected.

After debate, in which Mr. Davis, of Maryland, showed that the bill was wholly inapplicable to the case of the Japanese, as before the late engagement at a third-rate open-house, here Michot made his bow in *Recluse* and *Le Tour du monde*, his bow was awkwardness itself, but his musical voice charmed the assembly, and when he came to sing in *Der Freischutz* his voice was found finer, and his awkwardness less than ever, and since then he has been rising fast, having risen indeed from the Theater Lyrique to the Grand Opera.

FUNERAL OF THE MURDERED DUTCHMEN IN JAPAN.—Japan dates to March 14 have been received, and contain the following: The funeral of the two Dutch masters of ships, murdered by the Japanese, as before reported, were attended by the two Japanese Governors all the foreign residents, Consuls, officers of British and Russian naval vessels, thirty of the families of the deceased, and the grave during the ceremony. The consorts of Japanese were very great. It is reported that the Dutch Consul has made an application to the Japanese authorities, on behalf of the families of the deceased, for the payment of \$20,000 as an act of atonement. The foreign residents were proposing the formation of a life corps for their own protection, and there was a general feeling of insecurity among the foreign residents. Nothing is said in regard to Consul Harris, but a Shanghai circular says he had nearly recovered from his late illness.

A GIRL OBTAINS A HUSBAND BY PUBLISHING VERSES.—A young lady of Lowell, Mass., for many years an assistant teacher in one of the grammar schools there, left recently in company with a sister on a journey over a thousand miles to meet and marry a man she had never seen. The engagement was brought about by means of a piece of poetry, written while residing in a neighboring city, and published in the local paper of the place. The article, signed by a fictitious name, was seen by the gentleman, and so much admired the poem, that he wrote the poetess of her correspondence thus began was kept up for nearly two years, and has resulted as above.

NARROW ESCAPE OF TWO CHILDREN FROM A FIERY DEATH.—Two little children were left alone in a room in an old frame house in Columbus, in this State, recently, and by some means obtained a candle, which they lighted, and during their play placed under a bed. Becoming tired, the little fellows got on the bed and fell asleep. Meanwhile, the bed took fire from beneath, and with the children, almost entirely, the smoke rising from the window, and the smoke rising from the window, and the neighbors rushed in, saved the children from a horrible death and extinguished the fire.

BARN WITH GRAIN AND HORSES DESTROYED.—A large barn in Biggs Flat, N. Y., the property of Ezra Rowley, was destroyed by fire recently. A valuable span of horses was also lost. The barn was together with a large quantity of hay and grain. Loss \$10,000.

PAPAL HONORS TO MADAME LAMOURIERE.—Madame Lamouriere, the wife of the commander of the Papal troops, has received unwonted honors from Pius IX, who recently conferred a long audience, and then acted as her guide through the galleries of the Vatican.

Later from Havana. 'New York, May 29.—The steamer Quaker City, from Havana on the 25th, arrived here to-day. Among the plantations near Trinidad, in the morning a man of great ability, Mr. Penry, for defendant.

A statement was made, that the Council had not yet taken action, when the Council suggested that the case be held over till June 20th, at Lancaster. A decision will be given this afternoon.

Seizure of a Suspected Slave. New York, May 29.—The schooner Josephine, which left this port on the 11th, nominally for St. Thomas, returned to port yesterday for repairs, having been dismantled, and was last night seized as a suspected slave. Her Captain, James Carrier, is also under arrest.

EXTRAORDINARY LOVE-AFFAIR—ODD MODE OF RIDING OUT-OF-OF A RIVAL.—The Cleveland (O.) Plain Dealer relates the following singular case:

A young lady, the daughter of a former living near Canton, was the object of the tender regard of two persons—one a young man named Day, son of a neighboring farmer, and the other named Gebro, a man of French extraction, hired by the lady's father as a farm hand. In order to put his rival out of the way, Gebro bethought himself of a singular expedient. He induced a young brother of the lady to accompany him in a ride, and driving some distance from the house, he got out of the wagon and told the boy to wait for him, but in case he heard him hailing to drive quietly toward him. It was not long before the signal was given, and on reaching Gebro he found his clothing torn, and his arm bleeding, as if he had been injured in an effort. In explanation of this appearance, he stated that Day had met and attacked him, attempting to cut him in pieces. In evidence of this, he showed several severe lacerations in his past pattern, and a splash in his arm. He further alleged that Day had challenged him to mutual combat, and showed what purported to be letters written by Day, one of which related to a meeting him at the spot where supposed affray had taken place. Day was arrested; but it was not difficult to prove the letters a forgery and the whole story a fabrication, designed to put the young man out of the way, as a dangerous rival.

SUCCESS OF A NEW FASHION TAILOR.—Miss B. is a very pretty girl. He is an excellent singer, but a wretched actor. A. Adolph Adam first discovered him, and went to all the lyrical managers in Paris, and pressed them to engage him. "He is unsophisticated," they said, "he has a devil of a face, can't stand, can't enter, can't leave a room, but he has a superb voice, which is both energetic and sweet, equal and sonorous, penetrating and full of heart. He is a real talent, and all the happy disposition which assures certainty that he will make an excellent singer."

Managers, however, will not engage artists unknown to fame, and Michot waited some time before he came to sing in *Der Freischutz* his voice was found finer, and his awkwardness less than ever, and since then he has been rising fast, having risen indeed from the Theater Lyrique to the Grand Opera.

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The Methodist Conference. BUFFALO, May 29.—A vote was taken in the majority report of the Slave Committee, which recommends a change of the rule in the discipline on slavery. The vote stood 138 ayes, 10 nays, and 10 abstentions. The required two-thirds to adopt.

Terrific Hall Storm. ST. LOUIS, May 29.—A violent hail storm visited St. Louis last night, which did much damage to the fruit in that vicinity, and broke nearly all the glass in the city. The hailstones weighed seven ounces, and split shingles in their descent.

Steamboat Explosion. WILMINGTON, N. C., May 29.—The steamer McLaughlin, for Fayetteville, burst her boiler at four o'clock, sinking in the river near Smithtown, killing Capt. Evans and two deckhands, and scalding the firemen and others. The cargo is a total loss.

Musical Convention. MADISON, Ind., May 29.—A State Musical Convention was organized here to-day, and will be in session at the State Fair, from this and adjoining States is quite respectable.

River News. PITTSBURGH, May 29.—River six feet higher than the pier mark, and falling. Weather clear and warm.

INJURY TO HEMP IN KENTUCKY.—The storm of Monday last proved very destructive to the hemp crop in Fayette County, Ky., and the counties over which it passed. In Shelby County, where it was of great extent, the damage that it will be pretty generally plowed up and the land planted in corn. The hail is said to have been particularly severe in that region.

SALVAGEARY FRUITS OF THE GREAT FIGHT. The *Benana* and *Sayers' mill* has thus far led, in this country, to sixteen bloody encounters where deadly weapons were used, five of which resulted in murder, viz.—One in Albany, one near Rochester, one in St. Louis, and two in New Orleans.

HOME INTERESTS.

Clothes renovated and repaired, 129 W. Sixth.

Only twenty-five cents for a good colored Picture, in color, at Cowan's, 22 West Fifth-street.

For a list of prices can be seen at the door.

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